MIDWEST COMPUTER GENEALOGISTS

NEWSLETTER

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FINDING BOOKS ONLINE

Midwest Computer Genealogists will meet Saturday, August 17 at 9:30 a.m. in Bromwell Lounge at Brookdale Foxwood Springs in Raymore, Missouri. Our speaker will be Julia Morse from Salina, Kansas, first cousin once removed of MCG President Al Morse. Her topic will be "Finding Ancestors' Stories in Books Free Online".

Julia will demonstrate multiple ways to sleuth out old local histories, genealogical compilations, and other unexpected links to your ancestors from libraries whose books are now scanned and available freely online.

She says, "Some of the most useful breakthroughs in genealogy research are when you can find pieces of your ancestor stories in old county history and biography books published in the latter 1800's and early 1900's. We love to find personal mentions of our ancestors buried in these books. Sometimes, too, the historical descriptions of the small towns, rural areas, and growing frontier communities where our ancestors lived give us insight into their life and world.

To access these old and often rare books, we used to have to make a trip to a local reference library or purchase a CD or expensive reprint version from an enterprising seller. However, in the past decade, most of these books have been digitized and published at freely-available online libraries such as Archive.org and Google Books. These include collections from the Library of Congress and the famous genealogy collection of the Allen County Public Library, (Fort Wayne, Indiana). Even better than the free access, the online books are text-searchable, usually with excellent OCR (text conversion from the original photograph of the page). Archive.org provides a built-in text-to-speech option for those who like to listen to audio reading."

During the August 17 meeting, Julia will demonstrate searching strategies to locate key book resources from these libraries, and how to find your family names within them.

Last year, Julia presented "Discover Hidden Ancestor Stories in Online Newspapers". She discussed where to find online newspapers, either free or through subscriptions. In July, 2013, she presented "Internet Sleuthing Your Ancestors through Rural Pioneer Communities (Pre-Civil War through the early 1900's)". She shared "search sites, tools, and techniques which she used to fill in the details related to the history of the Peter Y. Morse family of Bates County, Missouri and other stories found along the way.

Julia Morse is an amateur computer genealogist and a volunteer schoolhouse teacher interpreter for the Yesteryear Museum of Salina, Kansas. Professionally she is a Certified Manufacturing Engineer and a Professor at Kansas State University.

Put this date on your calendar and plan to join us for this presentation on August 17. Everyone is welcome to attend.

THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER

Al Morse

As I grew up in Rich Hill, Missouri with my parents, Albert Frank and Mildred Catherine (Janssens) Morse, and my brother, Carl, we never went on a vacation. My father worked for a welding shop until about 1950, when he went to work at the Rich Hill Power Plant. He worked the 7 am to 3 pm shift 7 days a week for several years. The power plant, using big

diesel engines, provided the electrical power for the city, and, from an artesian well, provided the water for the city.

I do not remember personally, but from pictures taken about 1947 or 1948, we went to Swope Park in Kansas City, Missouri. It was for a Janssens family reunion. Twelve of the fourteen children of David and Laura Jessie (Mooney) Janssens were there with there children. This was about as close to a vacation as we had.

My mother would take Carl and me to Kansas City on the Greyhound Bus to visit some of her sisters and brothers. We would stay for 2 or 3 days. Mom would also take us to Nevada, Missouri to shop. We usually went by bus, but Carl said that, one time, we came home by train.

I went to Bryant School in Rich Hill for all of my 12 years of school. When I was in the fifth grade, I started playing the clarinet. At the semester, I was placed in the high school band, along with students from other grades. The band grew in size and talent. From my seventh grade through twelfth grade, we went to the state music contest in Columbia, Missouri. So, my first time I stayed overnight in a motel or hotel was when I was in the seventh grade. This was always quite a trip. We would usually take the second day to go to Jefferson City or see other historic areas.

I married Dorothy Jean Newcomb on August 18, 1963. We honeymooned in Eureka Springs, Arkansas, Branson, Missouri, and at the Lake of the Ozarks. In the summer of 1964, Dorothy and I traveled to California. We saw the sights along the way, including the Grand Canyon. We arrived in Torrance, California and stayed at my Uncle Carl and Aunt Edna's house. Uncle Carl was my mother's brother. They were glad to have us stay because, when they came to Missouri for a visit, they stayed at our house in Rich Hill. Dorothy and I went to the beach, Disneyland, Knot's Berry Farm, and other landmarks. We even visited my cousin, Oliver Jack Morse, and his family. Oliver was the son of my dad's brother, Fred and Martha Morse.

In 1978, with Brian and Steve, we basically repeated the trip to California, except it was now freeway travel all the way. We stayed in hotels. We did the same tourist stops as Dorothy and I had done in 1964. We took a tour bus ride through Hollywood and Beverly Hills. On the way out, we went to the Grand Canyon and drove to Sedona, Arizona. On our way back, we stopped in Williams, Arizona to visit Uncle Carl and Aunt Edna, as they had moved from California to Arizona. We spent one night with them, and they enjoyed seeing the boys.

In 1983, we traveled to Florida. We visited and toured Cape Kennedy. We saw the rocket from a distance that was launched while we were in Florida with Astronaut Sally Ride on board. We visited Disneyworld and Epcot Center. We traveled the countryside and saw a few other sites. We then went to Panama City, Florida for a night. We then traveled to Memphis, Tennessee to visit Graceland, the home of Elvis Presley. The boys were into music and enjoyed this visit.

In other summers, we made smaller trips. We went to St. Louis, Jefferson City, Lake of the Ozarks, and Branson, Missouri. We did a lot of tent camping and, in the Branson area, we stayed at Yogi Bear's Jellystone Park Campground. We also bought membership to Lake Paradise, located just south of Oak Grove, Missouri. This was only about 20 miles from our house in Independence, Missouri.

We also did day trips to the Kansas City Museum, Kansas City Royal baseball games, Lake Jacomo, and Fort Osage. We would also go to Rich Hill, especially for the Fourth of July. We would go to the farm of Dorothy's parents, Herbert Edgar and Dorothy (McDaniel) Newcomb. The boys and I explored the 200 acre farm. We spent a lot of weekends there.

FOLLOW-UP FROM JULY 20 PRESENTATION

Del Sherwood

(Del provides here a list of sites he used in his July presentation.)

As promised, below is a listing of the links to websites related to genealogy and the publishing of novels on Amazon which were presented in the July

20 MCG meeting.

Some of the links are to sub-pages to the main company page on which the sub-pages can be found in their main menus but I have given helpful inks to just some of the sub-pages.

1. Genealogy websites:
https://www.ancestry.com/
http://heritage-memories.com/
https://www.forever.com/
https://www.forever.com/products/pocketful-of-heritage-memories
https://creativememories.com/
https://blog.creativememories.com/category/heritage/
https://www.mymemories.com/
https://www.mymemoriesblog.com/2019/03/family-tree-heritage-scrapbook-with-ps.html
https://www.mymemories.com/store/display_product_page?id=MBDD-MI-1801-136589
https://www.mymemories.com/store/display_product_page?id=LIDS-MI-1701-118569
https://www.heritagefund.org.uk/hub/107824/blog

2. FREE publishing of novels on Amazon:
Self-publish paperbacks and eBooks for free with Kindle Direct Publishing, and reach millions of readers.
https://kdp.amazon.com/
Down a little ways on the page brought up with the above link there is a statement:
"Get started today! Self-publish with KDP for free. Learn how easy it is." Clicking the link "Learn how easy it is" on their page OR clicking the underlined "Learn how easy it is" in the line right above here will take you to their general outline of "what it takes to get it going."

Over to the right of their opening page, there is this information:
Learn more about publishing popular genres on KDP: Business & Investing; Comics & Graphic Novels; Education & Textbooks; KDP Kids; Literature & Fiction; Mystery, Thriller & Suspense; Non-fiction; Romance; Science Fiction & Fantasy; Teens & Young Adult.

Now for the good part. On the Amazon website at https://www.amazon.com/ under the category of "Books" using the name of the book, *Zayilla*, will bring up the selling page for the book OR using the author's name, Beverly Sherwood, under "Books" up will come the *Zayilla* book and another book, *Winter 2016 Writers Bloc Anthology,* which contains the works of many authors, (of which Beverly is one), gathered together in one book. On clicking on the first picture of the Zayilla book, the second selling page for the book will come up where you can actually read parts of the book by clicking on the "Look Inside" link on the page on Amazon right above the picture of the book shown there. (Del Sherwood, sherwood@delspc.com)

NORTHWEST TERRITORY

Capital Marietta (1788–1799)
Chillicothe (1799–1803)

Northwest Ordinance July 13, 1787
- Affirmed by United States Congress August 7, 1789
- Indiana Territory created May 7, 1800
- Statehood of Ohio March 1, 1803

The Northwest Territory in the United States (also known as the Old Northwest) was formed after the American Revolutionary War, and was known formally as the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio. It was the initial post-colonial Territory of the United States and encompassed most of pre-war British colonial territory west of the Appalachian mountains north of the Ohio River. It included all the land west of Pennsylvania, northwest of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi River below the Great Lakes. It spanned all or large parts of six eventual U.S. States (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and the northeastern part of Minnesota). It was created as a Territory by the Northwest Ordinance July 13, 1787, reduced to Ohio, eastern Michigan and a sliver of southeastern Indiana with the formation of Indiana Territory July 4, 1800, and ceased to exist March 1, 1803, when the southeastern portion of the territory was admitted to the Union as the state of Ohio, and the remainder attached to Indiana Territory.

At its inception, the Territory was a vast wilderness sparsely populated by Indians including the Delaware, Miami, Potawatomi, Shawnee and others; there were only a handful of French colonial settlements, and

Clarksville at Falls of the Ohio. At the territory's dissolution, there were dozens of towns and settlements, a few with thousands of settlers, mostly in Ohio chiefly along the Ohio and Miami Rivers and around the Great Lakes.

The region was ceded to the United States in the Treaty of Paris of 1783. The Congress of the Confederation enacted the Northwest Ordinance in 1787 to provide for the administration of the territories and set rules for admission of jurisdictions as states. On August 7, 1789, the new U.S. Congress affirmed the Ordinance with slight modifications under the Constitution.

Initially, the Territory was governed by martial law under a governor and three judges, but as population increased, a legislature, the Territorial General Assembly, was formed. Administratively, the Territory was divided into a succession of counties, eventually totaling 13.

Conflicts between settlers and Native American inhabitants of the Territory resulted in the Northwest Indian War culminating in General "Mad" Anthony Wayne's victory at Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794. The subsequent Treaty of Greenville 1795 opened the way for settlement of southern and western Ohio.

The Northwest Territory included all the then-owned land of the United States west of Pennsylvania, east of the Mississippi River, and northwest of the Ohio River. It incorporated most of the former Ohio Country except a portion in western Pennsylvania, and eastern Illinois Country. It covered all of the modern states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, as well as the northeastern part of Minnesota. Lands west of the Mississippi River were the Louisiana Province of New France (acquired by the United States in 1803 by the Louisiana Purchase); lands north of the Great Lakes were the British Province of Upper Canada, and lands south of the Ohio River constituted Kentucky County, Virginia, admitted to the union as the state of Kentucky in 1792. The area included more than 260,000 square miles (670,000 km2) and comprised about 1/3 of the land area of the United States at the time of its creation. It was inhabited by about 45,000 Native Americans and 4,000 traders, mostly Canadien and British. Among the tribes inhabiting the region were the Shawnee, Delaware, Miami, Wyandot, Ottawa and Potawatomi. Notably, the Miami capital along with British trading posts was at Kekionga at the site of present day Fort Wayne, Indiana. Neutralizing Kekionga became the focus of the Northwest Indian War, the driving events in the early evolution of the territory.

History

Integration of the Northwest Territory into a political unit, and settlement, depended on three factors: relinquishment by the British, extinguishment of states' claims west of the Appalachians, and usurpation or purchase of lands from the Indians. These objectives were accomplished correspondingly by the American Revolutionary War, provisions in the Articles of Confederation, and various treaties preceding the Northwest Indian War including Treaty of Fort Stanwix (1784) and Treaty of Fort McIntosh (1785). The treaty process would extend well beyond the War and existence of the Territory as a political entity.

European exploration of the region began with French-Canadian voyageurs in the 17th century, followed by French missionaries and French fur traders. French-Canadian explorer Jean Nicolet was the first recorded European entrant into the region, landing in 1634 at the current site of Green Bay, Wisconsin (although Étienne Brûlé is stated by some sources as having explored Lake Superior and possibly inland Wisconsin in 1622). The French exercised control from widely separate posts in the region, which they claimed as New France; among these was the post at Fort Detroit, founded in 1701. France ceded the territory to the Kingdom of Great Britain as part of the Indian Reserve in the 1763 Treaty of Paris, after being defeated in the French and Indian War.

From the 1750s to the peace treaty that ended the War of 1812, the British had a long-standing goal of creating an Indian barrier state, a large "neutral" Indian state that would cover most of the Old Northwest. It would be independent of the United States and under the tutelage of the British, who would use it to block American expansion and to build up their control of the fur trade headquartered in

Montreal.A new colony, named Charlotina, was proposed for the southern Great Lakes region. However, facing armed opposition by Native Americans, the British issued the Proclamation of 1763, which prohibited white colonial settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains. This action angered American colonists interested in expansion, as well as those who had already settled in the area. In 1774, by the Quebec Act, Britain annexed the region to the Province of Quebec in order to provide a civil government and to centralize British administration of the Montreal-based fur trade. The prohibition of settlement west of the Appalachians remained, contributing to the American Revolution.

In February, 1779, George Rogers Clark of the Virginia Militia captured Kaskaskia and Vincennes from British commander Henry Hamilton. Virginia capitalized on Clark's success by laying claim to the whole of the Old Northwest, calling it Illinois County, Virginia, until 1784, when Virginia ceded its land claims to the federal government.

Britain officially ceded the area north of the Ohio River and west of the Appalachians to the United States at the end of the American Revolutionary War with the Treaty of Paris (1783), but the British continued to maintain a presence in the region as late as 1815, the end of the War of 1812.

Cessions by the states
Several states (Virginia, Massachusetts, New York, and Connecticut) had competing claims on the territory: Virginia claimed all of what were formerly Illinois Country and Ohio Country; Massachusetts claimed what are today southern Michigan and Wisconsin; Connecticut claimed a narrow strip across the territory just south of the Great Lakes; New York claimed an elastic portion of Iroquis lands between Lake Erie and the Ohio River. The western boundary of Pennsylvania was also ill-defined. Virginia's jurisdiction was limited to a few French settlements at the extreme western edge of the territory. Massachusetts' and Connecticut's claims were effectively lines on paper. New York had no colonial settlements or territorial government in the claimed lands.

The western border of Pennsylvania, previously assumed to run in a north by northeast zigzag, was resolved in 1780 by the Continental Congress. The Mason–Dixon line was extended westward to a point five degrees of longitude (about 260 miles) from the Delaware River and the western boundary extended to run due north from the western-most extent of the Mason–Dixon line to the 43rd parallel. This incorporated the eastern part of Ohio Country as western Pennsylvania, and set the eastern boundary of federal lands.

"Unlanded" states, such as Maryland, refused to ratify the Articles of Confederation so long as these states were allowed to keep their western territory, fearing that those states could continue to grow and tip the balance of power in their favor under the proposed system of federal government. As a concession to obtain ratification, these states ceded their claims on the territory to the federal government: New York in 1780, Virginia in 1784, and Massachusetts and Connecticut in 1785. So the majority of the territory became public land owned by the U.S. government. Virginia and Connecticut reserved two areas to use as compensation to military veterans: The Virginia Military District and the Connecticut Western Reserve

Thomas Jefferson's Land Ordinance of 1784 was the first organization of the territory by the United States; it provided a process for dividing the territory into individual states. The Land Ordinance of 1785 established a standardized system for surveying the land into saleable lots, although Ohio would be partially surveyed several times using different methods, resulting in a patchwork of land surveys in Ohio. Some older French communities' property claims based on earlier systems of long, narrow lots also were retained. The rest of the Northwest Territory was divided into roughly uniform square townships and sections, which facilitated land sales and development. The ordinance also stipulated that the territory would eventually form at least three but not more than five new states. (www.wikipedia.com)

OHIO PIONEERS

Marjorie Slavens

I have just finished reading David McCullough's *The Pioneers:,* theHeroic Story of the Settlers who

Brought the American Ideal West. McCullough tells the story of residents from New England who organized and promoted the early settlements in the Northwest Territory, which was ceded to the U. S. By Britain in the Treaty of Paris, an agreement secured by John Adams and John Jay. Early settlement was very difficult. Settlers traveled from New England over the mountains to the Ohio River and traveled down the river to establish their early settlements in what is now Marietta Ohio. They were challenged by the distance from which they came, floods and harsh winters, the Native Americans who inhabited that region As they entered this new territory in 1787-89.By the New England system,so-called, the land lying north of the river was to be properly surveyed and sold, the establishment of settlements done by legal process,and lands of the Natives to remain theirs until purchased from them. Until that time, The United States did not own a single acre of land. Now, all at once, almost unimaginably, it had acquired some 265,878square miles of unbroken wilderness, thus doubling the size of the United States." This area became 5 future states, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin and provided access to four of the Great Lakes. (Of course, the land was not always purchased from the Native Americans, as the original proposal had stated.) Several of my family lines came to Ohio in the early years discussed by McCullough.

Peter Welty came from Germany to eastern Pennsylvania, now York County, in 1727. Peter's son, John (Johannes) Welty, Sr. Died in York County in 1794 and left his land to his wife, Eve Cocghnower, and their 13 children. Most of them sold their rights to this land and traveled first to western Pennsylvania and then around 1800-1810 to what is now Fairfield, Hocking, and Perry Counties in southeastern Ohio. Our ancestor, John Welty, Jr, son of John (Johannes) and grandson of Peter Welty, moved to Fayette County, Pennsylvania and then to Ohio, where he paid taxes in Rush Creek Township, Fairfield County, Ohio in 1810. He obtained an original land grant in 1818 for one quarter section of land in Fairfield County, and the patent was signed by President James Monroe. Some of his descendants still live there, but his grandson, Henry Welty (1837-1911), son of John Welty and Mary Magdalene Miller, my mother's grandfather, moved to Missouri after the Civil War.

Michael Miller came to Lancaster (later York) County, Pennsylvania from Germany in 1727. His son, Samuel, Moved to Rockingham County Virginia. Michael's grandson, Abraham Miller, married Elizabeth Brumbach, daughter of Henry Brumbach, in Rockingham County. (My mother joined the DAR as a descendant of Henry Brumbach.) "They (Samuel and Elizabeth Brumbach Miller) traveled to Ohio in 1805. They settled in Fairfield County, Ohio two miles north of Baltimore. "He lived on his farm a little over twenty-five years, subduing the forests and preparing land for cultivation. As the country was then a wilderness, with but few settlers, they endured all the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life. There were no roads, and travel was on horse-back. Even the grist was taken on horse-back to the mill below Lancaster, a distance of fifteen miles or more. All the wearing apparel was made by hand". (J. C. Miller, *History and Genealogy of the Samuel Miller Family,* 1912)

John Slaven (1723-1802) was born in County Tyrone, Northern Ireland in 1723, and came to America in 1740, at the age of 17. "The Delaware Military Archives, Vol. I, p. 5, published by the Public Archives Company of Delaware, by authority 1911, says he (John Slavin) enlisted July 15, 1746 in Sussex County, Delaware in King George's War. He was discharged October 31, 1747." He settled in Delaware near what is now Philadelphia. He married Elizabeth (Betty) Stewart (1726-1795), who came from Scotland to Delaware around 1746. They first moved to Augusta County, Virginia and then to Bath County.

The seventh of their 10 children, Reuben 1763-1841?), married Sally Nancy Kennison (1772-?) in 1792. Reuben and Sally Nancy first moved to Scioto Valley, Ohio. Due to sickness along the Scioto River valley, they moved to Pike County in 1810 and were the second family to move to this area. He purchased land in 1823,1826, and 1829. His land was listed in Beaver Township in 1830 and 1840. The settlements were on Owl Creek.His fourth child, John (1798-1865), my father's great great grandfather, moved to Henry County, Missouri around 1837. Some descendants of Reuben still own the land he settled in Pike County, Ohio.

McCullough's *The Pioneers* provided an excellent

historical view of the challenges faced by my early Ohio ancestors. Several other family lines passed through Ohio after this first generation of settlers. John Kerr, Mother's great grandfather, went to Licking and Union Counties from western Pennsylvania before 1830 and later settled in Illinois and Jasper County, Missouri. James Crawford was born in Maryland in 1773. His wife was Elizabeth Adams Crawford born in Maryland in 1778. They lived in Delaware in 1800 and had one male child under 16. They went to Green County, Ohio, Xenia Township in 1807. Their son, Eli, and his wife, Nancy Adams, lived in Auglaize County but moved to Macon County, Illinois, where their daughter, Elizabeth, married John Kerr and moved with him to Missouri in 1867. John Chalk Heape and Martha Allen from Maryland and Pennsylvania settled in Morrow and Richland Counties, Ohio in the 1830s. Their children then moved to Illinois and Missouri, and my mother's grandmother, Ella Heape Kerr, lived in Kansas, Missouri and New Mexico.

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